



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1877.

Lewis Cass Carpenter, U. S. Collector of the Columbia, South Carolina, district, was, a few days ago, indicted for raising checks at the expense of the Treasury, and now Robt. M. Douglas, U. S. Marshal of North Carolina, is charged with defrauding the government. The country is in no condition to be plundered by officeholders to gratify their extravagant and luxurious tastes, and as the existing laws seem to be ineffectual in preventing a continuation of the evil complained of, it is to be hoped they may be amended as soon as possible, and that as mild means have proved ineoperative, effective punishment may be resorted to. When times are prosperous, and everybody is happy and contented, people are disposed to overlook such offenses as those with which Messrs. Carpenter and Douglas are charged, but when taxation appears as the inevitable forerunner of stagnation, and when men anxious to work have nothing else to do but walk about and anticipate the approach of the time when their children shall be crying for bread, the thought that the money exacted of them in taxes is being squandered in riotous living by indolent knaves is not productive of that contented feeling so essential to the continuance of popular government. If federal appointees have such expensive habits that the salaries attached to their offices are not sufficient to support them, and that in order to make up the deficiency they are compelled to rob the government, they should resign and let others of more moderate desires take their places. If they will not resign let them be more economical. The government pays its officers so liberally that there is not one of them who can not live well upon the salary he receives, but whether he can or not, the people of the country are in no mood to be robbed before their eyes, and thieving government agents must be abolished.

It is announced that the subject of the indictment of the members of the fraudulent re- turning board of Louisiana by the grand jury of New Orleans will be brought before the Cabinet for consideration. For the honor and dignity of the country we hope the announcement may be incorrect. All Americans have some idea of the duties and functions of Administration Cabinets, and, however different those ideas may be, we have too high an opinion of American character, low as that is, to suppose that any citizen of the country imagines that among those duties and functions of the criminal indictment of a set of rascally knaves in one of the States of the Union. Such an indictment is a matter for the consideration of the courts of Louisiana, and the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes has no more to do with it than with the trial of Mr. Beecher, and even the rumor, false as we trust it is, is damaging. Mr. Hayes is President, wroughly we all know, but by the will of the people, as legally expressed through their Congressional representatives, and were all the members of the Louisiana re- turning board sent to the penitentiary, as they should be, he would be President still; yes, even though it were proved that Mr. Stanley Matthews and Gen. G. H. Sheridan had effected the fraudulent compromise by which his inauguration was secured, his title to the Presidency would be vitiated no more than it was on the 5th of March. His position is now held without fear, if not without reproach, and the indictment, conviction, and punishment of those by whom it was secured cannot affect him, and should be tabooed topics at the White House. There are other matters of grave importance to the country which demand the attention of the Cabinet.

It is understood that some of the numerous friends of Mr. Daniel W. Lewis, of Fairfax county, will make an effort to procure him an official position under the government. As one of the ideas in the President's new policy is to give the federal offices in the South to honest and efficient native republicans, where such can be found, he has, in the case of Mr. Lewis, an opportunity of putting that idea into execution, and at the same time of rewarding a worthy man for a brave adherence to conscientious convictions, and of gratifying the community among whom that man resides.

Just as we anticipated, Professor Langston declines the Haytian mission. Prosperous negroes like official positions, but those positions must be among white people. Rank to them is nothing among their own race—to be of any consequence it must be among the people to whom their society, if not disagreeable, is, at least, not sought after.

Buckingham county sends vice Mahone and four Daniel delegates to the State Convention, and Botetourt sends eleven for Daniel and four for Talsierro.

THE ORANGE MEN.—The excitement in Mon- treal is intense over the expected Twelfth of July celebration. The Prince of Wales and Victoria Bismarck are doing sentry duty at the armories. There is also a guard over the military stores and magazines on St. Helen's Island. A meeting of the officers of the Irish societies was held last night, at which it was resolved to ask the co-operation of the presidents of the Protestant societies to prevent, if possible, a conflict on the 12th. Another meeting will be held to-day. Mayor Bailely has positively re- fused to order out the military to protect the procession. Two thousand men from the eastern townships and about the same number from towns in Ontario will come in to take part in the demonstration. A terrible riot and bloodshed is feared. Nightly riots are going on and have been for weeks past in different parts of the city and firearms are being put in order by the op- portunist party.

Dr. W. Godding, superintendent of the in- sane asylum at Taunton, Mass., has accepted the superintendency of the government hos- pital for the insane at Washington, vice Dr. Nichols.

News of the Day.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following by an overwhelming vote: *Whereas*, The effect of the Resumption act is, in the opinion of this Chamber, working un- necessary hardship to the industrial and financial interests of the country, creating apprehensions of depression and disaster; and believing that the Government can make no adequate prepara- tion for the resumption and maintenance of specie payment at so early a date as fixed by said act, and that with silver reconverted, the public debt properly funded, and the exercise of a rigid public and private economy, we may safely await the time when natural causes and healthful conditions shall indicate a date when the resumption should be enforced by law; there- fore Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress such modi- fications of the Resumption act as shall postpone the time of its enforcement.

Dispatches from Colonel Perry confirm the report published yesterday of his second disas- ter in the loss of twelve men killed in an attack upon his train by Joseph and his band. The consequence, it is feared, will be to stir up the Indians north and east to deserting their settlers at various points, and to places of greater safety, homes, and lying in wait to places of greater safety. The danger is represented as being now immin- ent along the borders of the entire upper country and business as having become addi- tionally paralyzed.

Marked honors were paid to the Union dead at Poplar Grove Cemetery, near Petersburg, yesterday. A large number of representative ladies and gentlemen assembled at the cemetery to honor the occasion. The ceremonies com- prised a prayer by Rev. Giles B. Cook, Pres- byterian of Gen. Lee's staff, and an oration by Mr. Thomas G. Watkins. Among those present were Col. Brady, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, and Col. D. G. Potts, the democratic postmaster.

At a meeting of Hayes or anti-union house- republicans in New York, last night, resolutions were introduced denouncing the republican gen- eral committee for not endorsing President Hayes's Southern policy, and further, denounc- ing the acts and policy of federal officeholders of New York city and State, and their con- tinuation in office as being an impediment to union and harmony and detrimental to the future success of the republican party. The resolutions were referred after much discussion.

A reservoir near the village of Athol, Mass., burst on Sunday afternoon, the flood carrying away several mill dams and causing much dam- age to milling and other property in its course. The reservoir was a contract job, and had been accepted by the town authorities on Saturday last.

President Hayes has appointed George C. Tanner, formerly of Augusta, now of Spartan- burgh, S. C., consul to Verviers and Liege, Bel- gium. He was recommended to President Hayes by Gov. Hampton. He was a Confed- erate soldier during the war.

An enormous load of copper, lead, gold and silver, twenty feet in width and extending for miles, has recently been discovered in Milan, New Hampshire. The load crosses the Grand Trunk Railroad one hundred miles west of Portland.

The dory New Bedford, twenty feet long, bound from New Bedford, Mass., to Falmouth, England, was again spoken on June 23. Capt. Crapo and wife were well, and no accident had so far occurred.

At the municipal election in Annapolis, yes- terday, there being no opposition to the regu- lar democratic ticket, it received three hundred and fifty four votes out of a city registration of about twelve hundred.

A double scull race, distance three miles, be- tween Falker and Regan on one side, and Lan- ders and Davis on the other, at Boston to-day, was won by the former. Time, 20 minutes 34 seconds. The fastest time on record.

Gov. Hampton left New York yesterday afternoon for home by way of Washington. He will stay in Washington for a few hours.

The winner at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, to-day, was Pride of the Village.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.
WASHINGTON, July 10.—The White House callers were all set aside at noon to-day for a Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet is still in ses- sion, but no statement of its proceedings has yet been made public.

VIRGINIA NOTES.
Edward H. Smith was, to-day, appointed in- spector of cigars, tobacco, and snuff for the 3rd District of Virginia.

The Postmaster General made the following order this morning:—
"Rescind the order of June 27, 1877, appoint- ing Waverly T. Yarbrough, a letter-carrier at Richmond, Va., from June 26, 1877, in place of J. H. Matthews, resigned, and appoint the said W. T. Yarbrough a letter-carrier, with pay at the rate of \$575 a year, in place of Robert G. Mosby, removed.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Adjutant General of the United States has just received the following dispatch, dated Craig Ferry, Salmon river, G. P. U., July 5th: "Green's advance turned Joseph back, and as I crossed Salmon river to the enemy's de- file to the mouth of the Salmon and recrossed. I had provided for this by ordering a cav- alry force with two Gatling guns back to Ot- towood. Capt. Perry's force has formed a line near Cottonwood the cavalry forced as Joseph appeared near Cottonwood the cavalry forced him southward. I am recrossing Salmon river on the Indian trail, and hope he can not get back to the Snake country without disas- ter. His turning the right flank has done no other harm than the loss reported of Lieutenant Rains' first cavalry and the ten- ment sent out by Captain Whipple as the ad- vance. The troops are hearty, make long marches and are confident of success. I shall push my infantry and artillery to-morrow to near Cottonwood. Then I am contented."

"Howard, Major General."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
The receipts to-day are as follows:—From Internal Revenue \$243,611.34; customs \$616, 090.00.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General has ordered the prosecution of a number of persons here, found using mail bags for their private business.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued a circular fixing the wages of foremen, quar- termen, &c., at the U. S. navy yards at \$3.20 to \$4.50 per day for eight hour's work and at \$1 and \$5.50 for ten hour's work.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney General has decided that the Navy Department may use stamped envelopes or official stamps as the bureau may elect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Evans declares the administration has not thought of taking any steps, the result of which will be to create trouble with Mexico.

Damages by Lightning.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—Four houses, a load of hay and a three-masted schooner, were struck by lightning during a storm here last night. The schooner's topmast was splintered; in the houses the ceilings were knocked down and two persons slightly injured. Property in the lower wards was damaged. The damages are small.

The Eastern War.

The Russians have forty battalions on the north side of Kars. The bulk of their army and heavy artillery has been withdrawn in the direction of Alexandropol. The line between Mukhtar Pasha's headquarters and Kars was completely free from Russians on the 4th inst. Mustafa Pasha, the new Governor of Kars, has left Mukhtar Pasha with a reinforcement of 4,000 men for the garrison of Kars. A Rus- sian column has been defeated in an attempt to enter Ardahan and driven back on Ardahan, where a great concentration of Russian troops is proceeding.

The Russian expedition against the Turco- mans is retiring from Kozilavat towards Kras- novodsk.

The Russian retreat in Asia is not attributa- ble to the Caucasian crisis, which is virtually suppressed, but to the fact that the Russians were too weak to overcome the Turkish forces, whose strength had been underrated. Generals Tergukassoff and Okolschko have eight to ten battalions each, and Gen. Louis Melikoff about twelve.

Isaiah Pasha telegraphs, under date of Ezer- nov, July 6th, as follows:—"The Alashkeri division, after a desperate engagement, pursued a Russian force and compelled it to quit Ot- aman territory, near Meskonquid, which place was occupied by the Turks. I have summoned the Russians in the citadel at Bajazet to capitu- late on honorable terms and am convinced they will comply."

Devish Pasha telegraphs from Batouni, July 7th, as follows:—"Two Turkish frigates have bombarded and burned Chevetek. They landed a force which defeated the garrison and compelled them to abandon the town. The ob- ject of the expedition thus being attained, the frigates re-embarked the troops and returned to Batouni."

Rurait Pasha, whose abilities are generally spoken of favorably, starts almost immedi- ately for Adrianople to take command of the Balkan army.

A correspondent with Mukhtar Pasha's head- quarters telegraphs under date of Friday from the camp at Kirkbunar as follows:—"There are no Russians between us and Kars. The communication is so open that the English at- taches, Captains Macdonald and Trotter, have to-day ridden into the fortress."

A dispatch has the following from Izkani, dated Saturday:—"A strong Russian army is in course of formation. It will be commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, with General Zamoiski as chief-of-staff, and will advance to the West against Sely."

Prince Tcherkasski has been sent in all haste to Tirnova, probably to establish the Provi- sional Government of Bulgaria.

Official dispatches report that the Russian cavalry has reached Drenova, south of Tirnova. They have also marched eastward on the road towards Osman Bazar.

An Adriatic special reports that the Rus- sians from Tirnova have advanced on Gabrova. Their force is estimated at 90,000.

Indications are observable that Russia's ef- forts to dissuade Roumania from taking an active part in the campaign are merely designed to ally Austria's apprehensions.

It is probable that the advance guard of the Roumanians may cross at Simontza and work up the southern bank of the Danube, until they secure a crossing place where they can be joined by the main body.

A Vienna dispatch says:—"The Roumanians have dispatched officers to Galatz and the Car- pathians to collect bridging material for cross- ing the Danube somewhere between Graja and Turun Magurelli. The preparations must necessarily take some time. The idea of crossing at Turnesever was abandoned because Austria informed the Roumanian agent at Vienna that if the Roumanians entered Servia they might find themselves face to face with an Austrian army."

A dispatch from Bucharest, dated July 9th, states that to-morrow Prince Charles will start for the Roumanian headquarters at Pojana, near Kalafat. General agitation is noticeable throughout the country against the Prince's intention of crossing the Danube with the Rou- manian army.

Detachments of a fresh Russian corps to re- enforce the Danube army are now passing through Bucharest.

Two Russian gunboats have left Bucharest to endeavor to blow up a Turkish monitor which has gone ashore at the Salina mouth of the Danube.

It has been definitely decided that the Rou- manian army shall pass the Danube.

The wounded are daily arriving at Bucharest from Simontza. An American surgeon, who is inspecting hospital arrangements at Bucharest, pronounces them everything that finding all the Turkish side show that the Turkish arrange- ments at Rutchuk in this respect are shock- ingly mismanaged.

The Bremen Weser Zeitung says:—"On the eve of the war it was discovered that only thirty per cent. of the Russian navy was seaworthy. Reinforcements for the Caucasian army are much delayed, because only five out of ten steamers of the Caspian flotilla are in a service- able condition."

A correspondent at Vienna says telegrams received there represent that the lawlessness of the irregulars causes almost a panic in Pera. The Italian Vice Consul has been forcibly rob- bed of a horse and severely injured by Cirus- sians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English Club. Some irregu- lars who were seen have been sent to the seat of war upon the representation of Mr. Layard.

Harold Peshava has been sent to the seat of war upon the representation of Mr. Layard.

A Spalato correspondent says:—"The Turks in Bosnia are committing shocking atrocities—murdering inoffensive villagers in several places and carrying off their heads as trophies." The correspondent declares that he has seen the bodies of persons so maltreated. The same paper's Pera dispatch says:—"Biela was evacu- ated by order of Kerim Pasha. Cossacks have been seen within a few hours' ride of Rutchuk. The Russians at Midjidje have cut the railway and threaten Kustendji."

The London Times, commenting on recent reports of movements of Austrian troops, says:—"The Austrians can scarcely delay much longer the inevitable occupation of Bos- nia, and there is every reason to believe the Turks would withdraw from the province rather than drive the Court of Vienna into the position of an open foe."

A Bucharest correspondent states that Turk- ish men-of-war are cruising about the mouths of the Danube, seeking an entrance. One of them is attempting to move Russian torpedoes guarding the entrance of the Salina mouth ran- ground.

The Russians occupied Tirnova after a severe conflict. The Turks opposed the invaders with their characteristic stubbornness, but the Rus- sian cavalry behaved splendidly during the fight, and the Turks were compelled to evacu- ate the town.

The Turks are not indifferent to the crisis which is now upon them. On Sunday 16,000 troops from Arabia arrived at Smyrna, intend- ing for the reinforcement of the army in Arme- nia, but were at once reshipped for Constantin- ople under orders to join the Army of the Danube. This means much new sorrow and devastation for suffering Bulgaria.

It is announced in official and diplomatic circles that Constantinople is under a reign of terror. Great crowds of desperate and lawless soldiery fill the public places. Bands of Cir- cassians and Webes range at will about the city, robbing and murdering with impunity. The streets are given up to these outlaws after- nightfall, and all the public resorts and respect- able cafes are closed at sundown. An open rebellion, resulting in the massacre of every foreigner and Christian, is liable to occur at any moment.

Twenty-five Serbian deputies of the extreme left have resigned their seats in the Skupshtina because the address of the house in reply to Prince Milan's speech was not framed in ac- cordance with the views of the minority. The re- signations render a quorum impossible.

Mukhtar Pasha's force numbers 25,000 men. Gen. Skobelev, jr., the hero of Khokhad is badly wounded, and is likely to lose an arm and a foot.

It is understood that advances have been re- ceived of military preparations throughout Aus- tria on a larger scale than have hitherto been made.

STUMMA, July 9.—The Russians have ad- vanced as far as Monastir in the direction of, and about twenty-five miles southwest of Rus- chuk. A battle is believed to be imminent in this direction.

The Russian detachments marching upon Selvi and Ploeneu, which are unfortified, have burned four villages between these points.

The bombardment of Rutchuk from Slobo- sia has ceased for four days.

It is believed the Russians will endeavor to take siege guns across the Danube, at Sistova, for the siege of Rutchuk.

The Turkish accounts charge the Russians with ruthless devastation in Bulgaria and coun- ders and outrages against the Mussulmans. The Russians make similar charges against the Turk- ish forces in their Bulgarian possessions.

Active diplomatic efforts are making for joint action. England and Austria to establish a basis for joint action.

The remainder of the Turkish troops which have been operating in Montenegro have been ordered to prepare for departure.

LONDON, July 10.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard says: "Complete anarchy prevails here."

Foreign News.

Principal Cowen, of Canada, was President of the meeting yesterday of the Pan-Fresby- terian Council in Edinburgh. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on discoveries in science and philosophy, and by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, on infidel- ity. Rev. Dr. Sloan, of Allegheny, spoke on intemperance in the United States. He said there were one hundred and fifty thousand saloons and five hundred thousand habitual drunkards, of whom fifty thousand die yearly. The Council adopted a resolution as to the value of the Sabbath day and the consequences of intemperance to civilization.

Gen. Grant arrived in Cologne yesterday, and was received at the railway station by the American Consul, Vice Consul and the Pres- ident of Police. The General visited several churches and the Cathedral, and made an ex- cursion over the suspension bridge to Deutz, returning by the Bridge of Boats. In the evening he was serenaded at the Hotel du Nord by a military band. He goes up the Rhine to Coblenz to-day.

During the stay of General Grant in Brus- sels he was treated with the greatest distinc- tion. The King of the Belgians paid him a visit on Sunday, a step which is considered as being a great honor, as it is entirely out of the usual course. The General and Mrs. Grant visited the King and Queen in the afternoon. A gala dinner was given at the palace in the evening, and quite a distinguished company sat down to table. All the high officials of the State and the foreign Ministers were present. King Leopold took Mrs. Grant to dinner, and the ex-President had the honor of escorting the Queen.

The Town Council of Edinburgh has unani- mously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Gen. Grant.

M. Rouher and other leading French Coun- partists have gone to Chislehurst for a grand council.

The Paris Temps says the Council of Minis- ters has determined upon its selection of official candidates for all the constituencies except twenty-five. It is expected that a manifesto of the Count de Chambord will appear shortly.

There is a general exodus of the peasantry from the country to the cities. The deaths are reported to number twenty to thirty daily.

The National Rifle Association, having no funds for the expenses of a Centennial team to America, appeal to the people to aid in raising the requisite sum.

The municipality of Perpignan, France, has been dissolved by the Government.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.
The Legislature last year granted a charter to a company of gentlemen, who formed a stock company for the purpose of purchas- ing the famous "Fauquier White Sulphur Springs," and upon the most improved plans prepare the same as a "sanatorium" for the invalids, where they would be under the treat- ment of skillful physicians at all times of the year; and, also, to rebuild the burnt buildings and restore its ancient renown as a first class, fashionable watering place.

The plan of the incorporators is to issue to bona fide subscribers under the charter 1,000 shares of stock of the company of the par value of \$50 each—in all \$50,000. The shares of stock are now for sale at the banking house of W. D. Corser.

The character of the gentlemen who origi- nated this scheme and are carrying it out is the surest guarantee of its success. Among them are Generals Fitz Lee, M. D. Corser, W. H. Hayes, Bradley Johnson, Mr. Richard Morris of Washington, and many others.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Spring before the war was only second to the "Greubacher" in size and accommodations. It is one of the most beautiful resorts in the Union, and its close proximity to the cities, as well as the famous medicinal waters and beautiful country around, make it peerless in its combined attractions of a watering place in summer and a sanatorium in the winter, spring and fall.

As an investment, the bonds, which are now upon the market, will be safe and certain, for every purchaser has a lien upon the property, and no over issue of bonds can be made. To the rich, fertile and great Piedmont section in which we live there are many enterprises which, if carried out, would double our produc- tion and benefit all classes of our people, and the only way for us to succeed is for every one, who has it in his power, to assist in helping to build up those undertakings whose avowed object is to bring money from outside States into our own immediate midst.

THE EVENING STAR.—The planet Jupiter, now the most brilliant star in the heavens, will soon find a competitor for the ascendancy. A formidable rival has already entered the arena. It is the planet Venus, which may be seen on any clear night, low down in the west, when the sun is sunk far enough below the horizon to allow the lesser luminary to become visible. Venus, who was in superior conjunction with the sun on the 6th of May, and has been evening star ever since, but too near the sun to be seen until within a short time. One of the inter- esting planetary events of July may be found in watching the movements of this bright even- ing star. It sets now about 20 minutes before 9, an hour after the sun. As it is receding from the sun, and coming towards the earth, it will each evening be visible for a longer time after sunset, and apparently increase in brillian- cy. On the evening of the 11th inst., it will be in conjunction with the new moon of the 10th, and the slender crescent, only a day old, with the soft golden star for a companion, will make a celestial picture that may be viewed from almost any advantageous point on the western outskirts of this city.

The Gospel of Hate.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

SENATOR BLAINE'S SPEECH AT WOODSTOCK, CONNECTICUT.

Mr. Blaine was born to be a public nuisance. His speech at Woodstock, Connecticut, on the 4th of July, portrays the accomplished dema- gogue and charlatan. He was preceded by Mr. Chamberlain, the late carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, whose unjust and scurrilous attack upon President Hayes's Southern policy was received by the audience with such decided disapprobation as to induce Mr. Blaine to take the admonition and confine the most of his rambling and disingenuous remarks to our rela- tions with Mexico, which was not the matter the people had assembled to hear discussed, as it was not appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Blaine seemed to be aware of this, as he apolo- gized for it by saying that he thought the sub- ject might be discussed before an assembly of American citizens on the anniversary of the re- public's birthday.

Mr. Blaine is certainly a gentleman of considerable ability, both natural and acquired, but he is not a philosopher, states- man or patriot. His address was rather an ap- peal to the sectional prejudice and passions of the people, than to their reason, justice, or pa- triotism. It is evident that he considers his private interests paramount to the public good, and would prefer to play the cruel role of a Robespierre or a Danton to the glory of a Can- ton or a Regulus. He is opposed to the exten- sion of our national territory in the South be- cause it might deprive his section of the power to rule, and thus prevent him from gratifying his unatural malevolence in beholding the in- human persecution of the poor and down trod people of the South. What obligation of judgment! How cruel! He does not know that generosity is not a prerogative of man, but of God, and that generosity is the wisdom of great statesmen, the source of peace and happiness, and the palladium of liberty. Nor does Mr. Blaine know that he who conquers his own evil passions and sacrifices his self-interest to the public good is greater than he who "taketh a city," and gains power by hypocrisy and crime, only to gratify his own ambition and selfishness in the persecution and plunder of the innocent.

Mr. Blaine is an insipid and unappealing speaker, just and canting policy of President Hayes towards the South as a jacked is of com- prehending the bravery of the lion. He is, therefore, not a proper judge of human expec- tations. He may yet learn that truth, charity, virtue and integrity make a good man—wisdom and glorious deeds great one.

President Hayes's noble and statesmanlike policy towards the South will give lustre to his administration, excite the gratitude and admi- ration of all just men of that age and cen- tury, and the admiration of posterity.

Although our fate lies, indeed, in a sad and cruel one, almost without a parallel in national turpitude, yet we are not out of the dark valley of tribulation. Twelve long and dreary years of misapprehension and mismanagement have been the misfortune of Senator Blaine and his peculiar friends who appear to be happy in our poverty and misery. But it is our policy, duty, and desire to preserve peace, and peacefully bear wrong until reason and humanity prevail. We will not quarrel and brawl, and we will not, until fairly, fanaticism and ambition have so unnece- sarily and cruelly inflicted, when a joyous shout will go forth over the whole land, we are free! we are free! we are free!

Mannassah, July 4, 1877.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The American people have ever delighted to honor and elevate those who by their own unaided exertions have succeeded in reaching positions of honor and trust, and in discharging the various duties appertaining thereto have merited the approval of their fellow citizens; and it is right and proper that it should be so, as it affords an incentive to others who may be struggling under adverse circumstances to "go and do likewise." There is no one amongst us who merits more the appellation of a self-made man than Hugh Latham, esq., and for that and still more cogent reasons I cheerfully recommend him to the voters of Alexandria city and county as one of the delegates to represent us in the next Legislature of Virginia. I am aware that the charge is frequently brought against Mr. Latham of wanting to monopolize positions in the gift of the people, but what one has he ever held of any emolument but the majority? Not one, whilst he has given his time and money freely, and frequently to accomplish the success of the party with which he is allied, as a witness the last municipal election, the success of the conservative party on that occasion being as much due to him as any one man that can be named. I know, also, that the charge of being self-willed is sometimes ap- plied to him, and not unjustly either, but if those who urge that as an objection will con- sider the pages of history they will find that nearly all those, if not quite all, who have "written their history in a nation's eye" have been those in whom this trait has been most prominent. They are the men who make the country, the State and the city to prosper. I hope the delegates that may be appointed will select Mr. Latham as one of our standard bearers; and that the people will ratify him at the polls as the earnest desire of a FRIEND.

Mr. Alexander Hunter seems undoubt- edly to be the choice of the conservatives of Alexandria county as one of the delegates to the next Legislature. He is the largest tax- payer in the county, and the property holders know that their interests will be faithfully and ably attended to in the Legislature. From con- versation with many citizens we think that he is their choice as one of the candidates, and the consent in the city will be simply to the nomi- nation of the second candidate. Surely the choice would not fall on a better man. Mr. Hunter has a bright, active intellect, and withal a cool judgment. Of the host of brave heroes of the Army of Northern Virginia—that army whose name will go down to the latest posterity linked with the name of their great chieftain—Mr. Hunter ranks not among the least, and we feel sure that his old comrades will love to honor him with a position in the halls of our old Com- monwealth.

As the time has come when the conser- vatives of Alexandria can, without any trouble, send whom they list to the Legislature, I sincerely hope that they will avail themselves of the opportunity now present of sending a gentle- man who possesses in an eminent degree the necessary qualifications for an effective and efficient representative, and who will be able to know and appreciate our wants and in- terests, the education and natural gifts to make them known, and the local ability to formulate them into laws, and possesses popular social manners sufficient to enable him to win others to the support of the measures he may advo- cate. I submit to Mr. George A. Mushback, who last year, for the good of the party, with- drew in favor of Mr. Febyer. With Mr. Mush- back in the Legislature every interest of the city would be ably represented.

FIRST WARD.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The writer of this was a decided opponent to the candi- day and election of Gen. Mahone as next Gov- ernor of Virginia, until he read his early published in the Gazette last evening, in which he so plainly and forcibly puts the financial condition of the State and the utter impossibility of sustaining the credit of the honor- able Commonwealth without some change. Does he not bring home to every Alexandrian the condition and practical issue of our affairs and financial troubles? Now, gentlemen you have the opportunity of showing your faith by your works by going to your respective wards to-morrow night and sending to Richmond a united delegation for Mahone, who, if elected, will give you material aid and comfort.

How can I have a clear and brilliant com- plexion? Simply by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and observing the rules of health.

Colleges and the Confederacy.

The colleges of the South were deserted, and professions and students alike enlisted. The "learned professions" were suspended, and the workshop ceased, the plow was left in the furrow, the ledger was left unposted, in many instances the pastor enlisted with the men of his flock, and the delicate sons of luxury fled with the early sons of toil in meeting patiently the privations, privations, and sufferings of the camp, the bivouac, or the battlefield. I remember that the first time I ever saw the "Rockbridge Artillery"—that famous battery which was at- tached to the "Stonewall Brigade" at the battle of Manassas, with Rev. Dr. (now Gen. General) Pendleton as its captain—it was as private soldiers in its ranks no less than as Masters of Arts of the University of Virginia (the highest evidence of scholarship and degree conferred by any institution of our country), a large number of graduates of our colleges, and a number of others of the very pick of the young men of the State, among them a son of General R. E. Lee, and a score more of the theological students. Two companies of students of the University of Virginia were en- listed into service, and fully nine-tenths of the hundred and fifty students who were at the University that season promptly enlisted in the Confederate army, and of them the Army of Northern Virginia—as private soldiers.

When Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, was then President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, called a meeting of the faculty to devise means of punishing the students for raising a cross against the dome of the college, the day after Virginia was declared in rebellion, the day after the battle of Manassas, and while the latter assigned the position and went North, the students promptly volunteered company, and marched to the front under Professor White, and Captain Jackson, and Doctor Jenkins's own sons, three thousand heartily